NEW YORK HERALD, BUNDAY, MARCH & 1885.

WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

expenses of the government for the year endi 30, 7500.

sits for other purposes," approved March 25, 1864.

set to provide for an advance rank of officers of the
and marine corps for distinguished merit.

act supplementary to an act entited "An act to prean oath of office, and for other purposes," approved

1862.

act to amend an act entitled "An act te provide no means for the support of the government, and or purposes," approved June 30, 1864.

ct making appropriations for the service of the floo Department during the fiscal year ending June

An act to among an act entitled "An act to incorporate he Mctrepolitan Railroad Company in the District of Gestines," approved July 1, 1864.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and extend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company,"

An act to amend the act entities has been company," antend the charter of the Franklin insurance Company," approved March 2, 1838.

An act for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the decx nation in Minesota.

An act to extend to certain persons in the employ of the government the benefits of the Asylum for the Insure in the District of Columbia.

An act to provide for acting Assistant Treasurers of the United States in certain cases.

An act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the Territory of Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral interests.

surposes.

An act to provide for the payment of the value of cerain lands and improvements of private citizens appropriated by the United States for Indian reservations in

rict of Columbia.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an obt to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed May 15, 1820," approved May 5, 1864.

An act authorizing the President to appoint a second section Secretary of War.

An act supplementary to an act approved July 14, 1822, mittled "An act to remove the Columbia Secretary of War.

An act to repeal an act outtiled "An act to remove the Duited States Arsenal from the city of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of the lands on which the same is secaled."

An act to authorise the establishment of ocean mail steams his pervice between the United States and China. An act to enlarge the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadelphia.

An act to establish a bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, Ohio; a post road.

An act to ansead an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbian Lastitution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind," approved February 16, 1867.

An act to facilitate the collection of certain debts due the United States.

accounts of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

Joint resolution to extend the time for reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress te aid in the construction of a railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint, and for the completion of said road.

Joint resolution in the matter of Sergeant Daniel Collett, Jr., deceased.

Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to British schooners Minnie Williams and E. M. Baxter.

Joint resolution for the relief of James B. Reyce.

Joint resolution in relation to the distribution of books and documents.

arposes. An act in reference to presecutions for libel in the Dis-

rict of Columbia.

An act to prevent officers of the army and navy and ther persons engaged in the military and naval forces of the United States from interfering in elections in the An act to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to

An act to authorize the property of the control of the collection and act entitled "An act to an act entitled "An act to anaex a part of the tate of New Jersey to the collection district of New York, and to appoint an assistant collector to reside at Jersey City," approved February 21, An art making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the 30th of

An act to revive certain provisions of the act entitled An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 3, 1816, and for

An act relating to the enrolment and licence of certain vesuels.

An act granting to the Michigan City Harbor Company the use of government piers in said harbor for the purpose of protecting said harbor.

An act concerning the collection district of Salem and Severly, in Massachusetts.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage, ships and vessels of the United States" approved May 6, 1864.

An at to pay to each of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution (five in number), whose names are on the pension roll, three hundred dollars annually as a gratuity in addition to the pension now paid them.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending 30th of June, 1866.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th of June, 1866.

An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

An act to establish the office of solicitor and naval Jackre advocate.

an act to esaction to once of solicitor and navaluage advocate.

An act making appropriations for the support of the mmy for the year ending June 30, 1866.

An act to amend an act entitled an "Act to provide a lational currency secured by a pledge of United States conds, and providing for the circulation and redemption

Department.

An act to authorize the issuing of patents for certain tands in the town of "tockbridge, Wisconsin.

An act to provide for the construction of certain wagon reads in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Dakota and

Am act to extend the time for the completion of cer-tain railroads to which land grauts have been made in the States of Michigan and Wissonsin.

An act supplemental to the act approved July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain."

"for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain."

An act to repeal the eighth section of an act entitled, "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and shandoned property, and the prevention of francis in States declared in insurrection," approved July 2, 1864, and for other purposes.

An act extending the time for the completion of certain land grant rairoads in the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent the enlistment of persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia, as substitutes or as volunteers in the army or navy; and to prevent frauds at the district jail in the city of Washington.

An act to provide for two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and for two local inspectors at Wheeling, and also to amend the act approved June 5, 1864, entitled "An act to create an additional inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection districts of Hemphis and Oregon, and for other purposes."

An act to authorize the colange of three cent pieces, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the colange of three cent pieces, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the colange of three cent pieces, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the comage of three cent pieces, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the chrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide in-

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide in-bertal revenue to support the government, to pay inte-rest on the public debt and for other purposes," ap-proved June 30, 1864.

An act making appropriations for the current and con-tingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for ful-filing treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes. As act to remove all disqualification of color in carry-tes the mails.

An act to remove all disqualineation of color in carrying the mails.

An act to amend the third section of an act entitled
"An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses
of the government for the year ending the 30th day of
June, 1865," and for other purposes, as far as the same
relates to witnesses in the coarts of the United States.

An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases and for
other purposes.

An act to further amend an act entitled "An act for
the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes,"
approved June 7, 1862.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate
the Metropolithan Railroad Company in the district of
Columbia."

An act relating to the postal laws.

An act supplemental to an act entitled "An agt to are at the several acts respecting copyrights," approved Pebroary 3, 1831, and the acts in addition therete and amendatory thereof.

An act for the relief of George W. Merray.
An act for the relief of George W. Merray.
An act for the relief of Deborah Jones.
An act for the relief of Charles M. Pott.
An act for the relief of George Mowry.
An act for the relief of George Mowry.
An act for the relief of Loob Weber.
An act for the relief of Ensity A. Lyon.
An act for the relief of Ensity A. Lyon.
An act for the relief of Mary Scales Accards.
An act for the relief of Mary Scales Accards.
An act for the relief of Louis Roberts.
An act for the relief of Mary Scales Accards.
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An act for the relief of Louis Roberts.
An act for the relief of Louis Roberts.
An act for the relief of the National Union Insurance Company of Washington.
An act for the relief of the heirs of Almond D. Pisk,

An act for the relief of the heirs of Almond D. Fisk, ecc. of.
An act for the relief of Henry O. Brighsen.
An act for the relief of George A. Febreiner.
An act for the relief of Alexander J. Atocha.
An act for the relief of William H. Jameson, a paymasbar in the United States army.
An act for the relief of Herrict and Emily W. Morris,
numerried sisters of the late Commodore Henry W.
Morris.

Morris.

An act for the relief of Mary Shireliff.

An act for the relief of Rebecca S. Harrison.

An act to change the name of Donesy Edwin William Towson, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to that of Doresy Edwin William Carter.

An act for the relief of Chapin Hall.

An act for the relief of John Hastings, Collector of the post of Pitteburg.

An act granting a penetion to Ellen M. Whipple, widow of the late General Whipple, United States Army.

An act for the relief of John Hastings, Collector of the granting a penetion to the widow of the late General Whipple, United States Army.

An act for the relief of John A. Baker, widow of Brigadior General Edward D. Baker.

An act granting a pension to the widow of the Major General Edward D. Baker.

logia.

Joint resolution providing for the termination of ciprocity treaty of 5th of June, 1854, between alted States and Great Britain.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congruer Admirel David B. Porter and the officers,

of Fort Fisher.

Joint resolution to prosent the thanks of Congress to Brovet Major General Alfred H. Terry and the efficers and men under his command.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the necessary notice stipulated pending the intention of the United States to purchase the building known as Herchans' Brobange, New York city, new used for custeen house purposes.

Joint resolution reserving minoral lands from the operation of all acts passed at the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress granting lands or extending the time of former grants.

d documents.

Joint resolution authorising a contract with William.

Powel for a picture for the Capitol.

Joint resolution to provide for the publication of a full

H. Power for a picture for the capitol.

Joint resolution to provide for the publication of a full army register.

Joint resolution authorizing the Scretary of the Navy to advance to Paul S. Forbes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional, out of the sum to be paid him under his contract for building a steam screw sloop-of-

Joint resolution in relation to the postal service, and for ther purposes.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major General George H. Thomas and the army under his command.

Joint resolution in relation to certain railroads, Joint resolution to encourage enlistments and to pro-mote the efficiency of the military forces of the United

CARCITY OF REPORTABLE CASES—SINGULAR CASE
FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT—DOMESTIC
TROUBLES FROM THE PIRST WARD—WATCHING A

The trials at Police Headquarters for two weeks past have been singularly devoid of public interest. The

majority of cases now coming before the Board relate to the discipline of the force, in which the public are inte-

rested only remotely. Thanks to the excellent school of in-struction, over which Inspector Leonard presides, the new men understand their duties thoroughly before going on post, and hence there are fewer collisions between them and the citizens generally. This week there were a few

Officer Schuck, of the Twenty-second precinct, was charged with being absent from roll call under very singular circumstances. It appears that information was received at the station house at about seven o'clock in the morning that the coat, cap, beit, club and shield of some policeman had been found lying on the sidewalk in front of residence No. 261 West Forty-fifth street. The clothes were sent for and found, by the number on the shield, to belong to officer Schuck, who on the same morning was absent from roll call.

Officer Schuck stated that the whole affair was a mystery which he was powerless to explain. He knew that he went out on his beat not feeling well about the head, and the next thing he remembered was being in his own house the following day. How he became divested of his uniform, or how he came to be at his own house, he could not tell. Clusen Anderson was called up, and stated that he was returning home at an early hour on the morning in question and saw policeman Schuck standing at the side of a coal box, with nothing on but his shirt and pants; that he thought first that the officer must be drunk; but, on going up to him, courd not discover any signs of liquor, and then helped him home. It appeared from all the evidence that the officer must have had some severe affection in the head, and that, as the blood mounted to the brain and produced a choking sensation, he had himself thrown off everything unconsciously, to aid the circulation and relieve his system. There was not the slightest evidence to show intoxication.

Officer Ryan, of the First precinct, was charged with

blood mounted to the brain and produced a choking sensation, he had himself thrown of everything unconsciously, to aid the circulation and relieve his system. There was not the slightest evidence to show intoxication. Officer Ryan, of the First precinct, was charged with improper conduct and intoxication by Dr. Price, Reeper of a drug and medicine store, No. 8 Whitehall street. Dr. Price stated that he opened his store a teight o'clock in the morning, and that officer Ryan came in, evidently intoxicated, and asked for a seidlitz powder, stating that he would go out and be in again as soon as it was ready; that Ryan then stepped to the deer and called in a woman who was once his (Dr. Price's) white; that as soon as they were both in officer Ryan placed his back against the door and said "I've got you now," repeating the exclamation two or three times; that Mrs. Price then wont into the back part of the store, into a bedroom occupied by the decitor, and commenced abusing a woman whom she found there, who had been acting as nurse to the dector for some weeks past; that officer Ryan stood by during all this time and did not interfere.

The doot called up the nurse, who gave her name as Elizabeth Farley. She corroborated all the dootor had said, and added further that when Ryan first came into the store he passed directly to the bedroom, and exclaimed to her, "I've got you now;" that Mrs. Price followed right in and abused her and struck her in the presence of officer Ryan.

Officer Ryan here desired to make a statement, which he was allowed to do. He said that he was not well on the morning in question, and went to the drug store of Dr. Price to get a seidlitz powder; that as the store was not open he went into the shop of Dry Saids, the tailor, and there met Mrs. Price, to whom he was then, for the first time, introduced; that she then to did him she was waiting for the store to open, as she wanted to go in there; that he went in to get his powder, and Mrs. Price hat, as she had found out all she desired, she had

First B What Broadway.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Sataray morning a fire broke out in the mattress manufactory of Michael Martin, No. 99 West Broadway. It was caused by one of the work women carelessly showing some moss against the stove. Loss about \$400. Insured for \$500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building is owned by F. G. Gidney, and is damaged about \$50. Insured.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. de Cordova will give his bumorous lessure. "The Central Park, or The Ball is Up," at

ous lecture, "The Central Park, or The Ball is Up," at Niblo's to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Woman's Initrary. We trust that this excellent charity will be remembered on this occasion, and that the incentive to enjoy Mr. de Cordova's wit and at the same time perform a Christian duty, will serve to fill the house.

Snow Storm at Buffalo. Burralo, March 4, 1865.

A heavy snow storm commenced here last night and

still continues. The weather is mild. The day is not

City Intelligence.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION.

ddrases by Dr. Nauman, H. R. Chittenand enthusiastic meeting of the German Union as was held last even ng at Weili's Hall, No. 79 Chrystic street. Among the numerous guests present were Supervisor Wellman, G. F. Steinbrenner, E.q., Dr. Henel, H. F. Bacer, G. P. Stutsmann, F. F. Resch, Win. Doll, Hy. Bremer, A. Fahs, G. Ripps, F. Muller, Esqs.,

The half was tastefully decorated with Union nage, and the pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Sherman and Grant. After the guests had partaken of a social giass of Rhine wine or lager, Heary Rethan, Eq., chairman of the Com-mittee of Arrangements, spened the literary exercises by reviewing the events since the creation of the republican party in 1856, and extelled the victories the republican

several States a proposition to amend the constitution of the Liston States.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow, United States Navy, and to the officers and men under his command on board the United States reasoner Kearaarge, in her conflict with the piratical craft the Alabams, in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Licut. William B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, and to the officers and men who assisted him in his gallant and parilous achievement in destroying the rebol steamer Albemarie, is compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

Joint resolution declaring certain States not emitted to representation in the Electoral College.

Joint resolution to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force on the lakes.

Joint resolution tondering the thanks of Congress to Major General Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and men under his command.

A resolution appointing General Richard Delafield to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Joint resolution appointing General Richard Delafield to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Joint resolution appointing General Richard Delafield to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the title to certain property in Carson city and ferritory of Nevada, for the purpose of a branch mint located in said place.

Joint resolution to extend the time for reversion to the liberty from Europe, who, despite the ridicule of the democracy, were not afraid to join the party of freedom. They have become veterans. The speaker paid an elequent tribute to the memory of their departed friends. The party had realized an ideal which even surpassed the hopes of the most sanguine partisan. Thus throwever the hopes of the most sanguine partisan. Thus through cally justified in celebrating the isaauguration of Abraham Lincoln, who was man eneugh not to allow the advantages gained by force of arms to be wrested from a dy diplomacy. The speaker then proposed three loud cheers for Mr. Lincoln, which were given with a will. A letter was read from A. J. Dittenhoefer, Esq., as follows:—

Gentlemen—I thank you for extending to me the privilege of joining the German Unionists in the celebration of the re-election of the author of the proclamation of emancipation to the Presidency, and of the passage of by Congress of the great amendment that chrystalizes that proclamation into an everlasting rock, which the waves of political or judicial intolerance will best against in vain.

Between the re-election of Many and the passage of the great amendment that chrystalizes that proclamation into an everlasting rock, which the

in vain.

Between the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the passage of that amendment there is the matural connection that exists between cause and offect.

The elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency is the cause, the amendment of freedom the effect, and the historian, whenever and wherever he will record the glorious future of the free and regenerated Republic of the West, will dwell with pleasure upon the praises of its regeneration and illeration.

the West, will dwell with pleasure upon the praises of its regeneration and liberation.

I regret very much that I cannot be with you on the occasion, having engaged some time ago to be present at the inauguration at Washington.

Tendering my sincere thanks, I remain yours, &c., ABM. J. BITTENHOEFER.

Messers. Hy. Ruham and others, committee.

A similar letter was received from Dr. Keesmann.

SPECH OF R. H. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.

Mr. R. H. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.

Mr. R. H. CHITTENDEN then, delivered the following address, which was loudly cheered throughout its delivery:—

Mr. R. Chittenses the delivered the following address, which was loudly cheered throughout its delivery:—

Fellow Crieres—Four years ago we assembled to gird ourselves for the battle. To day we meet crowned with victory. Four years ago Southern traitors and their Northern abottors and sympathizers, declaring that Abraham Libcoln was not the President of the United States, but of a sectional minority—that he held, like Maobeth, "a barren sceptre in his grass, me kin of his succeeding," raised the standard of rebellion and fired upon Sunter. We sook up the gauntiet—we accepted the issue—we declared to the world that the Union shall and must be preserved—we threw aside all party preferences. I fought at Manassas with a Douglas man on my light and a Bell man on my left. To day we meet to celebrate the virtual accomplishment of our purpose. It is true no kin of Lincoln's has succeeded him, for he himself has succeeded. We are no less enthusiastic today than then, but our enthusiasm is deeper and tempered by sad experience. The curtain has risen upon the last act of the sublimest national drams ever emotted—American soil the scene, American heroes the actors, the civilized world the anxious speciators. There was a dramatic fitness in this monater rebellion receiving its mortal blow on the accurace spot that gave it birth. It was wonderful that before the feurth anniversary of its attack on Sumter the logical shallow he had a proper to the subling and the old stars and Savipes, never again to be displaced by a Palmetto rag. It was most fitting that the gind iddings should be at Richmond—its last ditch, into which Grans, Terry, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan are driving the last miserable romains of the once boasted confederacy, and where the valiant rebel Senators are so anxious not to die. Yes, it is fitting, proper, that alavery, the parent of this monater treason, should porish at its capital, add by the hands of its friends. The rock upon which the Union well nigh split has proved the ruin of treason. Oh, ye proud, maguided victims; the fears of a million orphans and widows, have not called in vain upon Heaven for vengeance. An, well may ye pale with fear. We hear you even now in tones of despair, "with bated breath and in a bondman's key," imploring the aid of your own slaves—"Save us, Sambo; save us, Pompey, or we perish." But will they come when they are called? Let their scarred backs answer. Let Governor Brown answer—"We cannot expect our slaves to fight for the enslavement of their victory by the aid of five thousand slaves, whom they immediately emancipated. General Lee, who, though a traitor, has not lost all sense of justice, proposes to follow the Grecian example. But instantly there is a howl at Richmond. Promise liberty to slaves as the reward of bravery and you admit by implication that freedom is proferable to slavery. You abandon the principle for which we figure the hour of magnanimity. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, sait the Lord." So wrong, individual or attional, ever went unpunished. How terribly have been of the North been punished for our complicity with American slavery. It is not remarkable that so long as the admitistration made negro catchers of our soidlers—so long as a liper production of the providers—so long as Imperiated the republic were numbered; and that scened as the President issuer his proclamation or "Mee Description" and that smee Congress has passed the atmendant, victory seem to reat permeantly on our soft "Mee Description" and that smeet Congress has passed the atmendant, victory seem to reat permeantly on our soft "Mee Description to their great destiny. Follow citizens, it is worth the white to live in these times of the production of the God of history who has so glorously educated the American people to their great destiny. Follow citizens, it is worth in white to live in these times it is glorious to have a full of the production of the God of history who has so glorously educated the American people to their great destiny citory at the policy and the republic way seem unq

slebrated.

After a few funny remarks by Mr. Raphael Weill von ernsbach, Gustavus Lovy, John Goller and others, the neeting adjourned.

Brigadier General Edward Hatch, who has figured extensively in the Southwest as a cavalry commander, was confirmed (February 28, 1866) brevet major general of volunteers by the United States Sonate for "gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Nashville, Tean.," to rank from December 15, 1863.

CANBY.

Arrival of Our Consul at Matamores New Orleans-The Fleet Ready to At-Camo, March 4, 1865.

The New Oricans Times of the 25th ult. says:—
The reported expulsion of the American Consul from fatameres appears to be confirmed by his arrivel at the

For the week ending the 25th uit. over 28,000 bales of es were allowed to pass beyond our lines, valu

of troops and supplies.

General Canby had returned to New Orleans from a General Canby had returned to New Orleans from the adjacent points.

teneral tanny had returned to New Orleans from a visit of inspection to Mobile Bay and the adjacent points. Commodors Palmer's fleet is in complete order and ready to commence the attack upon Mobile at any mo-ment.

mens.

A garden for the cultivation of vegetables has been established at each post in General Canby's department. The health of the troops at the various posts is good. The latest news from Matameros is that the American flag had been hauled down by some unknown party. Cotton at New Orleans ranged from 65c. to 69c. for good ordinary to strict middling. The business was limited owing to the unfavorable weather. Middling sugar ranged from 23c. to 23c. [a 24c. for fair to prime. Molasses, \$1.25 a \$1 27 per gal

Trade With Matamores Stopped.

Naw Omnans, Feb. 25, 1865.
The Times says that it is reported that Generals Cavajal and Cortina are marching on Matamoros, where General Mejia, with four thousand imperial troops, awaits their General Huribut has ordered that no permits for vess

General Forrest's Address to His Troops His Achievements Recounted, &c. Camo, March 3, 1865.

Casso, March 3, 1865.

The Jackson (Miss.) papers of the 18th ult. contain an address of the robel General Forrest to his treops, recounting the result of his operations during the past year. He says they have fought fifty battles, killed and captured sixteen thousand of the enemy, captured two thousand horses and mules, sixty-seven pieces of artiithousand horses and mules, sixty-seven pieces of articlery, fourteen transports, twenty barges, three hundred wagons, fifty ambulances, one hundred and five stand of arms, forty block houses, destroyed thirty-six railroad bridges, two thousand miles of railroad, six locomotives and one hundred cars, amounting to fifteen millions of property. In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained ceeded five thousand. Two thousand had been killed or wounded and two thousand taken prisoners. He tells them to prepare for renewed action, and warns them against being allured by syren songs of peace, for there

nationality.

General Imboden is in command of all the rebel military paisoners in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Great scarcity of breadstuffs is said to exist. Roddy's division has been breaking up distilleries, so that grain may be procured by suffering families and soldiers. Whiskey is regarded as a worse enemy than the Yankees, General Wirt Adams has ordered all gins and cotton on

General Wirk Adams has ordered all gins and cotton on the Big Black river to be removed.

The river is still rapidly rising here. Much of the low land between Cairo, Mound City and portions of the latter place are submerged, interfering with operations on ablps and navy yards.

Hon. T. C. Gallieot, Assistant Special Agent of the Transportation Department at Memphis, has been appointed Supervisor and Special Agent for the First Special Agency, comprising that part of the Mississippi valley lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, east of the mouth of the Tennesses, and extending south to such parts of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, as is or shall be occupied by the national forces operating from the North.

The Memphis Despatch.

Memoria, March 8, 1865.
Guerilla outrages, of a diabolical character, continue
outside of our lines. The government steamer Naugatuck is reported captured between hose, and Cairo by
guerillas, on Wednesday.
General McCook arrived here, on route to Helena, to

Two robel steamers, with prisoners for exchange, ar-rived at the mouth of the Red river a few days ago, and others were on their way down that stream. Two or three of our upward bound steamers from New Orleans

The heavy rains for the past three days have caused The city is entirely surrounded by water, and the lower part of it is completely submerged.

done by the washing away of bridges. has been swept away; also the one at Franklin. There is no interruption as yet on the Louisville and

Much damage has been done to property in the vicinity

of the flood. It is believed the flood will be the greatest over kno Two soldiers of the Ninth Indiana were drowned you terday in Edgesield.

Obstuary.

BAMSON V. S. WILDER, ONE OF THE EARLY BANKERS OF WALL STREET.

About thirty years ago Samson V. S. Wilder was one of
the greatest of Wall street's financial operators. Few
men at that early day controlled more money. For about
twenty-five years this same man has been almost forgotten smid the whirl of time. Yesterday we discovered crowded among the notices of the general dead, the following words:—
Wilder, — At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, March 3, S. V.
S. Wilder, in the 85th year of his age.
At one time he counted his millions.
Mr. Wilder was brought up by the great French bank-

ing house of Henry Hottinguer & Co., of Paris and Havre, and by them was sent to this country. At one time he lived at 151 Chambers street, and subsequently, as wealth tended higher up the city, removed to Washing-

time he lived at 151 Chambers street, and subsequently, as wealth tended higher up the city, removed to Washington place. His counting room was No. 42 Wall street. He was not only the agent of the house that hadgeent him here and advanced large sums of money on consignments to their address from New York and every other port of importance, but was also the agent of the Bank of the United States. About 1837 Mr. Wilder had advanced large sums of money on various projects, particularly on cotton. During the height of his success he was looked upon as a bold operator and a shrewd man.

CARDINAL WIERMAN.

The Roman Catholic Church in England has just lost one of its greatest dignitaries. Cardinal Wiseman, whose death has been expected for many days past, breathed his last en the morning of February 15, at eight o'clock. This famous man, whose memory should now be associated rather with his best works than with those which have been feast acceptable to the nation, and the influence of which has long passed away, was born in Seville, in 1802. He was brought to England when very young, and was, from the first, educated for the Roman Catholic pricethood. He was made doctor of divinity at Rome, and was appointed successively professor and rootor in colegiate inattutions of that city. This is neither the time nor the place for examining the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman in recommonding the Pope to take that stop which was known at the time as the "Papal Aggregation." The Holy See conforred upon him the rank of Archbishop of Westmianter, which the "Ecclesiastical Tiffee' bill' prohibited him from assuming. He has, however, since that time been always known by the more legitimate title of Cardinal wiseman—in the Schoquent orator, the accomplished scholar and man of cleaters, he will always be remembered with respect and admiration by all tolerant and sensible Englishmen. Cardinal Wiseman Blernary works are well known; they embrace a great variety of subjects—theology, art, science, belie keires, and even fiction.

ogy, set, science, belies leftes, and even fiction.

THE REV. DR. AZARIAH G. ORTON,

A well Known theologian of the Presbyterian Church
died at Lieie, in this State, on the 28th of January. Dr.
Orton was an able controversal writer. In 1838 he published a reply to Prof. Moses Stuart, of Andover, who took
cortain views of the constitution of the United States
favorable to slavery. On the question of the abolition of
capital punishment he took very decided ground, and in
1842 wrote a memorial against the enactment of Mr.
O'Sullivan's bill, which is said to have prevented its

The Press Patter Commissioner's COURT.

Masic 3.—In the Matter of the Excitation of Viojahmon office Hills.—The prisoner in this case was charged with fraud and forgeries on the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad, and the investigation excited so much interest that the Prussian Minister from Washington and the Consul General at this port attended to witness the proceedings. After the summing up of Mr. Lapaugh for the Prussian government, Mr. Commissioner White said:—There is but one point which presents itself to me in this case, and therefore I have come to the conclusion to dispose of its now. The depositions upon which the warrant was issued by the Prussian authorities prove that a forgery was committed, and that the forged paper user of officer was committed, and that the forged paper user of officer was committed, and that the forged paper user of officer was committed, and that the forged paper user of officer was committed and the forged paper user of by one Gustion here is, Is the that person? The defence is that the present is not Gustav Ferdinand, but Frederick Volghtman, a brother. The first evidence on the part of the proceedion is the production of the photograph which is identified in and com a over here with the depositions annoxed to the surrant issued in Frussia, as being into minister with him, and knew idm on the other side; that photograph is have ind dependent of the photograph of the prisoner is the production of the photograph which is identified in and company aimost daily; that, visiting it in that way, he was in the habit of seeing there the prisoner; that at the time he did not know his name, but he afterwards assecratined it to be Volghtman, and the office of this milroad company, and identifies him as Volghtman. The depositions to which I have alluded show that the forgery was committed by that personer; that the forgery was committed by the prisoner. The next evidence offered tending to establish the fact that this flowers in the matter, and the washes the prisoner in about to become the

MARCH 3.—William, King of Prussia, plaintiff, vs. Gus Guss Fersimand Voightman.—The defendant in this case has already been extradited by United States Commis sioner White, upon the application of Hon. Mr. Schmidt, the Prussian Conmit General, and this day Messra. Fincks and Lapaugh have communed of ovil proceedings against the defendant's estate in this country for the sum of \$30,000, the amount alleged to have been obtained by him from the General Military Treasury of Prussia on forged receipts of the Berlin and Hamburg Railway.

The Bavenport Brothers Mobbed. ECENE OF EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL—THE DAVEN-FORT CABINET DESTROYED.

The Davemport Brothers were mobbed at Liverpool, England, on the 18th ultimo. The Liverpool Peet of the

The Davemport Brothers were mobbed at Liverpool, England, on the 15th ultime. The Liverpool Pest of the 16th says:—

The audience elected Mr. Cummins and Mr. Hulley as the committee to the the brothers. The Davenports objected at first, but ultimately agreed. Ira Davenport, who wriggled, and twisted a good deal during the operation, and at its conclusion turned round suddenly to Dr. Ferguson. Mr. Cummins shrugged his shoulders and walked away, while Br. Ferguson immediately stepped up, and instantaneously Ira Davenport stood free. He at once created a great isensation by exposing the back of his band to the audience, with blood flowing from it. The excitement at this point was extreme, and although it was hardly explicable how a rope could produce a wound from which the blood would thus copieusly slow, the tablest or the moment seemed to be turned upon the gentlemen whose brutality had been so strongly animadverted upon. Mr. Ira Davenport hastily, and with an indignant expression of countenance, left the stage, followed by his brother.

Mr. Cummins then addressed the audience nearly in these words:—"Laddes and gentlemen, you have seen blood upon the hand of the person who has just left this platform. That blood was caused by Dr. Ferguson in cutting the rope." Upon this an immense shout of mingled frumph and indignation arose from the audience, whose sympathies it was at once evident had scarcely wavered, even during the sensation incident they had just witnessed. In the noise which ensued Dr. Ferguson's explanation was to us inaudialle. Mr. Cummins was heard to declare that if any medical man would certify that the wound had not been produced as he had stated he would give five pounds to any Liverpool charity.

The audience now began to take matters into their own hands. One gentlemen led the way, and several others scrambled over the foolinghs on to the platform, with the view, apparently, of demanding their money of Dr. Ferguson. It is due to Messrs. Hulley and Cummins to say that they did their utmost to kee

A THING OF REAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
Those who desire brillsacy of complexion must purify
and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARRAPARILLA invariable does. Recollect it is no palect medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COM-plexion follows the use of HBLMBOLD'S CONCEN-TRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It re-moves black spots, pimples and all eruptious of the ckin. DUNIONS, CORNS, INGROWING NAME, CHIL-blains, tender feet, 4c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, chiro-podist, 312 Broadway, over Knox's branch office, and at his residence, 250 Broadway, corrier of Twenty-first street; open day and evening. Ladies attended at their residences, Briggs's Alleviator and Curative, sold by druggists and sent by mail.

BEWARE OF COUNTERPRITS AND UNPRINCIPLED dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations on the repittation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE REFERRATIONS. CENUINE EXEFARATIONS.

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMBERS in the world,—I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold: he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was nuccessful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been classically impressed with his character and enterprise and another had present with the character and enterprise.

Firm of Fowers & Wrightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelpia.

GAS FIXTURES
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTROT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURRITO.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA.
IS THE GREAT HLOOD PURIFYER.
Both are prepared according to rutes of pharmacy a shemistry, and are the most agive that can be made.

In local weakness, for strengthening plasters. In sorglead operations, cuts, wounded arisries, various weins, fractures, bruises, paintul joints, sprains, rheumadam, gost, artificial apport to the muscles, west back, and as a preventive for bed sores, are most important. Their advantage over other adhesive plasters consists in the fact that they are fishible and porous, which allows the vapor from the part upon which they are applied to escaper, hease, no excortations of the skin lake place from their use, but prevent them. They have been found signify sarviceable in prevent them. They have been found signify sarviceable in the place and provided the supplied even when the classic stocking is used, should be applied even when the classic stocking is used. They are applied in these cases in small pieces, from two lacthes to an inch square, pinced over the enlarged artery or size. THEY PRODUCE A UNIFORM AND CONSTANT PRESSURE,
and without any inconvenience to the patient. Every five orsix days new pieces of plaster should be applied. An clasticstocking is usually asken off at night, and generally for someportion of the day, and even bandages have to be loosened,
while no intermission to the pressure is required where thePorous Plaster is used. Cures in these cases are of constants
coccurrence from the adoption of this excellent application.
A single yard of this Porous Plaster is superior to twenty,
yards of bandage of the same width in cases of wounded avleries, or in fractures, simple or compound. They will superacide all other bandages as neg-become knows.
A large saving would be effected by the United States in
they were generally adopted in the army hospitals.
ALLOOUN'S POROUS PLASTERS are put up in the cases,
of 5 yards by 17 inches of plasters, 7x4 icenea. They are warranted to keep good for five years.

TESTIBUDY FROM AN M. D.

Messra Thos. ALLOOUS'S JONES PLASTERS. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing a man applies for one, who, by enlargedment in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken,
spine severely injured and was for nearly a year entirelyhelpless. This man found relief very soon by the applicationof a Plaster to Risapine. He was soon canbled to work, and
now he labors as well as over. He would cheerfully pay five
dollars for a single plaster if they could not be had at a lower
rate. I am surprise to the endusion of all others
or ordinary surgical uses. Knowing the Plasters to be acuseful I have no scruptes that my sentiment should be
known.

CURE OF HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART.

Parnyllin, Louisiana, Marsh 3, 1850.

Dr. T. Allocoxi—

Stree-I have been suffering under a severe stack of nearated lave been suffering under a severe stack of nea-

CURE OF HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART.

Dr. T. ALLOCK:—
Srs.—I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralge disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best medical doctors; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything eise I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure.

The counter irritant effect of your plasters is produced in such a mild and gradual way, they so invigorate the circulation around the parts to which they are applied, and exercipon all nervous diseases such a great seedative influence that I place them confidently at the head of every plaster new in use.

Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other that the Medicated India Rubber Plaster of Dr. Allocek. Yours very truly.

VARICOSE VEINS—REMARKABLE CURE.

T. ALLOCK & CO.:—

I am a teamster, and have followed my vocation in the

VARICOSE VEINS—REMARKABLE CURE.

T. ALLOOK & GO.:—

T. ALLOOK & GO.:—

T. ALLOOK & GO.:—

T. Allook & Go.:—

I am a teamsier, and have followed my vocation in the army since the war began. In consequence of getting contantly wet, I was taken with pains in my limbs, and along the course of the veins inside my legs lumps the size of a marble showed themselves. I was so lime I was obliged to give up work. I got a crutch, and by constant good aursing got some better; but still the lumps remained, and any experition made me laime again. Seeing your notice in the Police Gazette I got four of your Porous Plasters and and placed them on the parts where the pains were most severe, and in leas than twelve hours could walk as well as ever. I could hardly believe it. I was so well pleased, I wanted the see if the laimeness would come back on me or not, so I die more walking that day than I had done in a week. The next any I had some pain in my hip: but I put on a plaster there, and in two hours the pain was all gone, nor have I felt it, since. Certainly they are the best application for the relief and cure of pains in the joints and back and for varicose or enlarged veins I have ever known, and I would not be without them on any account. Yours, truly,

Care Captain E. G. Strang, Department of Repairs, City Point, Va.

Care Captain E. G. Strang, Department of Repairs, City Point, Va.

Our experience shows that it takes an average time of about two months to cure varicose veius. The plaster should be changed every ten days.

T. ALLCOCK & CO. Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York, Sold at No. 4 Union square, and by all druggists. Pric Oc. a plaster, 7x4; and S3 by the yard and 17 inches. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSARILLA cleaness and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the sytem and purges out the humors that make disease.

NOT A PEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS THAT afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSARILLA is a remedy of the ulmost value.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dore is small. Those who de-sire a large quantity—and arge doses of medicine—err. I CAN SUIT ALL.

DEMARKS FROM CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—AFTER A cureful ramination of HELMSQLD'S PARFARA TIONS, hey enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them as fe and reliable.

NEVERHE & YATES.
PRILABETHIA, June 12, 1860.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD STAND ample, pure, majestic; having feet for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital. So stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over sixteen years.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD AND BRAUTIFY the completion use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCEN. TRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARRAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decuction.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND MONEY.

unanimously
Resolved, That the county pay a one year recruit the
hundred (\$300) dollars bounty and fifty (\$50) dollars ha

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND CERTIFICATES and recommendatory letters have been received, sitesting the merits of HELMROLD'S GENUINE FEED ITANTONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including emiscal statesmen, clergyman, governors, State judges, &c. WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS and washes which choke or fill up the power of the skin and in a short time leave it harsh and dryt—It is in the blood and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMISOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPRILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the

W.M. SELIGMAN, Marshal.

I. Riess, Esq.,
Captain J. Hildenbrand,
Captain H. Apfel,
Lieut J. Dingelstedt.
Line will be formed at 12 o'clock precisely on Seventiaavenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.
The Sharpshooters and singing societies will form the
right, the New York Turners and veterans of the Twentiethregiment the left wing of the column.
Aids to the Marshal will report mounted at the intersections
of Fourteenth street, in Seventh avenue.
1. New York Sharpshooters, Independent Rife Company
Captain Geissler commanding.
2. Allgements.

Avenue M. A. Total Abstinctor
Missing, President, in Eighteenth street, horses heads to
Seventh avenue.

12. New York Turners, Henry Metzner, President, and the
veierans of the Twentieth regiment, on Seventh avenue, extending from Eighteenth street.

Other associations not herein mentioned who desire
join will report to the Marshal at 12 M. precisely. Punctual
attendance is earnestly requested.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT MIL.
Lary parade on Monday.—To let, large show windows to
a second, and third borns of the marble building solutions.
Apply to F. MORAND, Photographer, No. 1, top

MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY, NO. VIII.—THE
active and honorary members of the above company
are requested to meet at the engine house on Monday, March
5, at 11 o'clook A. M., to take part in the parade in monor of
the rictories of the armies and navy of the United State
N. B.—Equipments can be had at the engine house,
GEO. T. PATTERSON, Foreman.

Jas. M. CROLIES, SCCTSLATY.

NOTICE.—THE VETBEAN GORPS OF THE WAR OF NOTICE.—THE VETBEAN GORPS OF THE WAR OF NOTICE.—THE VETBEAN GORPS OF THE WAR OF WHITE AND ADDRESS OF THE WAR OF TH

PARLOR WINDOWS TO LET-TO VIEW THE PRO-cession on Monday, at 160 Bowery. Apply to He-PLIVEN, second floor. TWO WINDOWS TO LET, IN A FINE LOCATION, TO view the procession on Monday; on Fourth avenue, near Twelftin street, second floor. Apply early at 107 Fourth avenue, private door.

THE GRAND PROCESSION ON MONDAY.—TO LF three large Windows on Broadway. Apoly at 575 Broadway. room No. 1, between 8 and 12, Monday morning.